

COUNTRY East Germany For Release 2003/12/04 : CIA-RDP80-00810A000300240004-8
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TOPIC Military Information from Brandenburg

EVALUATION 25X1 PLACE OBTAINED 25X1

DATE OF CONTENT 20 November to 8 December 1952

DATE OBTAINED 21 January 1953

REFERENCES 25X1

PAGES 5 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. On 4 December 1952, four barracks buildings of the Flak Kaserne on the south side of Magdeburger Strasse in Brandenburg were occupied to capacity by troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets. Observation posts were observed on the roofs. The four buildings were completely lighted while all the other barracks buildings were only partially lighted. The officers were billeted in three houses on Fouque Strasse. Most of them have been in Brandenburg for two or three years. A resident told source that Colonel Shukov, Colonel Bykov and Captain Kavalov (all fnu and spelled phonetically) would soon return to the U.S.S.R. The four x 85-mm AT guns emplaced in the barracks yard were still there and guarded by sentries. From 23 November until 3 December, 38 soldiers with carbines and practice targets left the barracks installation toward the Walzwerk. Twelve other soldiers with cable reels came from the direction of Hohenstuecken and 10 soldiers entered the installation from the direction of the Walzwerk. On 3 December, about 150 soldiers received close-order drill in the barracks yard. Motor vehicles were seen.

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2. On 4 December, the Infanterie Kaserne on the south side of Magdeburger Strasse was occupied to capacity by soldiers who wore red-bordered black epaulets. The officers were billeted in three houses on Fouque Strasse, together with the officers from the Flak Kaserne. From 19 to 21 November, source determined that the officers from the Infanterie Kaserne would fall in for roll call in the Flak Kaserne.

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3. On 2 December 1952, the Generalfeldzeugmeister Kaserne on the north side of Magdeburger Strasse was occupied to capacity by 1,500 to 1,800 troops. Sentries wore red-bordered black epaulets. The officers were housed in the former Altersheim or Kasino and in three houses at the intersection of Karl Marx Strasse and August Bebel Strasse. From 22 November until 2 December, 20 x 203-mm howitzers were in a shed in the center of the

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installation. Soldiers were seen with the howitzers. A 122-mm field howitzer left the shed. Observations made in the billeting area on 22 November included 532 men at roll call at 8 a.m.; 98 officers reporting for duty at 9 a.m.; 43 men engaged in firing practice at 9:15 a.m.; 146 men at basic infantry training at 9:30 a.m. and 27 officers engaged in firing practice from 9:30 a.m. until noon. At 10 a.m. on 23 November, 102 officers, 1,371 men and 27 uniformed women fell in in an open area in the barracks yard. They returned to their quarters after a speech had been given by an officer. No training activity was observed that day.

Observations made in the billeting area from 24 November to 2 December included:

24 November. At 8 a.m., 528 troops at roll call; at 9:15 a.m., 145 troops at basic training; at 10:30 a.m., 20 soldiers with entrenching tools leaving the installation toward the Walzwerk; and at 11:35 a.m., 23 troops carrying cable reels leaving the installation.

25X1 25 November. At 8 a.m., 534 troops at roll call; at 9 a.m., 48 soldiers at firing practice; at 9:15 a.m., 19 soldiers leaving the installation; at 12:15 p.m., 23 soldiers carrying cable reels and spades, leaving the installation toward the Walzwerk; and, at 4:45 p.m., tank cars []
25X1 [] leaving the installation, the vehicles returned at 8 a.m. on 26 November.

25X1 27 November. At 8 a.m., 535 troops at roll call; at 9 a.m., 53 soldiers at infantry training; at 10 a.m., truck [] occupied by 22 soldiers leaving the installation; at 10:30 a.m., truck [] towing a 122-mm field howitzer and another truck occupied by 6 soldiers leaving the installation toward the Walzwerk; and at 3 p.m., the trucks returning to the installation.

28 November. At 8 a.m., 527 troops at roll call; at 9 a.m., 26 soldiers at firing practice; at 9:15 a.m., 26 soldiers leaving the installation toward the Flak Kaserne; at 10 a.m., a bus occupied by 26 officers entering the installation, and leaving at 3 p.m.; at 2:45 p.m., 70 troops carrying cable reels and field telephones leaving the installation.

25X1 29 November. At 8 a.m., 502 soldiers at roll call; at 9 a.m., 26 troops leaving the installation toward the Flak Kaserne; at 10:15 a.m., truck [] towing a 122-mm field howitzer and another truck occupied by 27 soldiers leaving the installation toward the Walzwerk, returning at about 1:15 p.m.; and, at 11:15 a.m., truck [] occupied by 14 soldiers and carrying a sentry box, a table, a chair and some boxes, leaving the installation toward the Walzwerk.

25X1 1 December. At 8 a.m., 504 soldiers at roll call; at 9 a.m., 62 soldiers receiving basic training; and, at 1 p.m., truck [] towing a 122-mm field howitzer and another truck occupied by 10 soldiers leaving the installation, and returning at 3:45 p.m.

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2 December. At noon, 42 soldiers receiving basic training.

25X1 Motor vehicles seen en route from and to the installation

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4. On 20 November, the Pionier Kaserne was occupied by about 1,000 to 1,200 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery and tank insignia, and including an undetermined number of air force personnel. On 20 November, a colonel, a major wearing artillery insignia, a lieutenant colonel, 2 majors wearing tank insignia and 8 air force officers were observed.

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5. On 20 November, the Flak Kaserne was occupied by about 800 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia. At about 10 a.m., truck E 9-48-26 towing a 76-mm gun and occupied by 20 soldiers entered the installation. Thirty trucks were seen in front of the garages. Motor vehicles seen included

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6. On 28 November, the Flak Kaserne was occupied to capacity by about 800 to 1,000 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including some with artillery insignia. Numerous soldiers were maintaining about 50 trucks and 4 light prime movers in the barracks yard. Motor vehicle and two light prime movers were seen.

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- 25X1 7. On 28 November, the Infanterie Kaserne was occupied to capacity by soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets. Twenty-four soldiers entered the installation. Motor vehicles were seen.

8. On 28 November, the Generalfeldzeugmeister Kaserne was occupied by a small number of troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia. Only a few windows of the buildings on the street were lighted after nightfall.

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9. On 10 December, the Flak Kaserne was occupied to capacity. Almost all barracks buildings were fully lighted at dusk. On 17 November, 10 trucks, each occupied by 5 to 6 soldiers and towing an AT gun, were in the barracks yard. On 20 November, 5 soldiers engaged in service of the piece drill with a 76-mm AT gun in the barracks yard. From 11:10 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. on 23 November, 250 soldiers were marching and singing in the barracks yard. At 7:30 a.m. on 25 November, 80 soldiers fell in in front of a barracks building. From 17 to 21 November, 26 trucks and 4 half-track vehicles were seen at parking lots in the installation.

10. From 4 to 10 December, the following observations were made at the Altstadt railroad station:

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4 December. T-34 tank No 112, coming from Eberswalde, was unloaded and dispatched to the Pionier Kaserne [redacted]

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6 and 9 December. Each two armored vehicles from Wurzen and Frankfurt/Oder on flatcars passed through Altstadt proceeding to Kirchmoeser.

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10 December. JS-2 tank [redacted] loaded on a flatcar and 1 boxcar from Dresden-Klotzsche passed through Altstadt, proceeding to Kirchmoeser.

11. On 3 December, the Generalfeldzeugmeister Kaserne was occupied to capacity by about 1,300 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery and motor transport insignia. At 8:30 a.m. on 7 November, about 200 troops left the installation for the Arado area, and about 300 troops, for the monument on Stein Strasse. From 24 to 29 November, about 20 soldiers armed with rifles and carrying practice targets marched to the Goerden; about 39 soldiers marched to the Opel area for infantry training; and truck [redacted] towing a 160-mm mortar left the installation. Motor vehicles seen [redacted]

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12. On 3 December, the Flak Kaserne was occupied to capacity by about 1,000 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery, motor transport and signal insignia. At 8:30 a.m. on 7 November, about 600 troops with eight flags were assembled in the yard of the Infanterie Kaserne, and about 1,000 troops were assembled in the yard of the Flak Kaserne. The troops left for the monument on Stein Strasse, headed by a military band and followed by trucks [redacted] which carried wreaths. About 400 other troops were assembling in the yard of the Infanterie Kaserne a short time later. From 24 to 25 November, 50 trucks were seen at the garages on Vereins Strasse, and about 300 troops had fallen in in front of the barracks buildings. They subsequently left for the Goerden and toward the Pionier Kaserne. On 27 November, about 100 soldiers engaged in fatigue duty, 60 soldiers in drill and 60 soldiers in instruction on three 100-mm AT guns; on 28 November, 150 soldiers were drilling; on 30 November, 400 soldiers were lined up; on 1 December, 60 soldiers were drilling; on 3 December, 120 soldiers were drilling and marching, and prime mover C-61-52 towing a 100-mm AT gun left the installation. [redacted]

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13. On 3 December, the Infanterie Kaserne was occupied to capacity by about 300 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery and motor transport insignia. On 24 November, 30 soldiers practiced street fighting in a damaged building in the eastern section of the installation; 30 soldiers left the installation toward Goerden on 25 November; 60 soldiers were seen drilling, 40 soldiers did fatigue duty and 50 soldiers unloaded coal at the Altstaedter Bahnhof (railroad station) on 28 November; 28 soldiers carrying cable reels, field telephones and rifles marched toward the Goerden training grounds and, at 1:15 p.m., 200 soldiers had fallen in to receive their meals, on 29 November; and about 100 soldiers were drilling and 50, unloading coal on 3 December. [redacted]

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14. On 8 December, the Flak Kaserne was occupied to capacity by about 500 to 600 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets. After nightfall about 75 to 80 percent of the buildings were lighted. From 16 to 26 November, armored scout cars [] were jacked up in front of the motor vehicle repair shop. Armored scout car [] 12 soldiers receiving instruction on 2 x 76-mm field guns and 25 to 30 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets and receiving individual training were seen in the barracks yard. []
15. On 8 December, the Infanterie Kaserne was occupied by about 800 soldiers who wore red-bordered black epaulets. On 4 December, about 100 to 150 soldiers were marching and singing on the drill ground. []
16. On 8 December, the Generalfeldzeugmeister Kaserne was occupied to capacity by about 300 to 400 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including some with artillery insignia.¹
17. On 8 December, a large section of the Landesanstalt (former insane asylum) Goerden was occupied by soldiers wearing red-bordered black and black-bordered blue epaulets.
1. [] Comment. Information in the present report indicates no changes in the occupation of the barracks installations in Brandenburg over previous reports by these and other sources. []
- Supplementary information indicated that elements of the 20th Army AT Arty Brig (US) have been stationed in the Infanterie Kaserne adjoining the Flak Kaserne to the east. The strength estimates given in paragraphs 8, 14 and 16 contradict previous observations. The other strength figures given in this report generally correspond to the T/O of the units carried in the installations. Colonel Shukov (fnu) is believed to be identical with a colonel of the same name, who, in 1948, had been reported as in command of the post headquarters of Brandenburg. [] a tank repair shop of the Fourth Gds Mecz Army in Eberswalde.

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